despotic government there, while England has wisely admitted the American idea into her American colonies. The natural result of American growth has followed. The people of Cuba have risen in arms and are to-day treading the winepress of freedom. Our people not only sympathize with them in their struggle, but the national instinct, ever quick, perceives that the time has come to drive out hese European picket posts along our shore. and feels strong in the ability to do it. The national government may find complications to attend the argument, but these will disappear if it is true to the national feeling and the national instinct, that wants no more governments in America antagonistic to American ideas. Danger can arise only from the incompetency of the Secretary of State and his clinging to the precepts which governed John Quincy Adams' administration fifty years ago, while he forgets the immense advance the nation has made since that time. The administration of President Grant may safely do what Adams' could not-take its tone from the unerring instinct of the popular mind.

There is a lull in the real estate excitement, and the tendency of prices is to fall to the natural place. No doubt many men would see this with more complacency if they had regarded our warnings rather than the rosecolored stories of the speculators. Real estate is a thing upon which speculation cannot flourish. Men cannot here hold fictitious fortunes on a small capital and take the chances to make their game by a stimulated and artificial rise. They can do this in petroleum. So they can in hops. So they can in a great many commodities of more or less necessity. But if they had to hold these articles on the same terms on which they hold real estate-if an inexorable and greedy taxgatherer came regularly round. and a heavy assessment "for improvements" were due occasionally on hops, petroleum, &c., peculative gentlemen would find that "holding for a rise" was a rather oppressive busiess, and they might not hold on so long and might be satisfied with a rise not so considerable as they had hoped for. This is what is the matter just now with the gentlemen who tried to treat city real estate in the same financial style as they have treated some other property. They forgot the taxes. Great fortunes are made in the rise of real estate in the wast and sudden growth of a city like this; but there must have been to begin with a considerable fortune as the basis of the operation, and the property has generally to be held a long while. The Astor and similar estates—the Trinity property and the Stevens property in Hoboken-indicate the only way in which fortunes are made in city lots. One of the singular features in the changes

In real estate is the development of neighborboods by accidental or artificial causes—as the natural advantages of a point or the fancy of people for aristocratic surroundings. At one time all the wealth and splendor of city homes were centred on the ridge of Broadway that slopes down to the North river, and the gardens were in the worst parts of the now horrible First ward. Then, on the east side, the city there grew up a wide, fine street, from which gardens might slope to the East river, and this, from its character, was called East Broadway. From that time forth arose Bond street and Fourth street and Lafayette place; then the upper part of Broadway, till all city splendor culminated in Fifth and Madison avenues. We have seen analagous changes in the favor given to different suburbs. Fort Washington has several times gone up in public favor, and in the recent excitement effort was made to profit by stimulating appreciation of its natural advantages. Staten Island was long ago very highly favored, but many things were against it-as the Quarantine and fever and ague. Stationary for a long while, it is now coming into favor again, and this favor has a legitimate basis in the measures to entirely eradicate the fever poison by proper drainage, which are to be undertaken on a large scale.

LITERATURE. BACRED AND CONSTRUCTIVE ART: ITS ORIGIN AND PROGRESS. A series of essays. By Calvin N. Otis, Architect. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons. Mr. Otis has written a series of essays both inter psting and instructive. His first paper, however, called "Spontaneous Art," is rather obscure-we may better express its quality by saying that the author plunged into a metaphysical disquisi-tion and became muddled in the midst. Spontaneity, in the sense used, applies prin to something produced by an agent destitute of reason. Now, there is but little art where there as no reason; while wherever we have found art there have we found both reason and civilization. As applied by Mr. Otis "spontaneous art" is nonsense. But we do not intend to cavil over a small matter. Nearly all the papers are well written and are well worth reading. The synopsis is rather ludicrous, Mr. Otis desires "the development of an American or Protes-tant style of constructive art." Can we not have it American without being Protestant? If it is to be Protestant, of what denomination shall it be—Metho or Spiritual, or what? It is a question whether every thing American is not Protestant. We are certainly
the greatest nation of protesters in the world. Judge
Edmonds is of opinion that 15,000,000 of our people
are protesting against Protestantism, Catholicism very other ism except Spiritualism. For the sake of posterity we trust that this desired style of art will not be Spiritual. This talk about "Roman Catholic art" and "Protestant art" is rubbish. Art is catholic in the fullest sense of the word. It knows no sect. It belongs to all peoples and to all civilized ages,
The Roman Catholic Church never originated art; The Roman Catholic Church never originated art; consequently it could have no peculiarly distinctive architecture. Michael Angelo, Sir Christopher Wren, Bir Robert Taylor, Bernini and other great architects, their particular religious predilections. At the pre gent day there can scarcely be said to exist a distinctive style of constructive art. The taste of the age is decidedly eclectic. Our buildings are conatructed on the basis of a union of different systems the modern. Mr. Otis will scarcely succeed in foundshall undoubtedly in time possess a style properly American, but it will be national, not religious.

NASHVILLE BACES

NASHVILLE, May 6, 1860, The third day's racing over the Nashville Blood Horse Association's course took place to-day. The first race was the Cumberland Stake No. 1, three year olds, mile heats, subscription \$25, p., association to add \$300; five or more to fill.

p. p., association to had 1 soc; live of index The following is a summary:— Jackson & Co.'s b. c. Hertzog, by Vandal, dam Dixie, by Sovereign Cheatham & Wood's b. f. Nannie Douglass by Rogers, dam by Wagner. A. Buford's b. c. Versallies, by Vandal, dam by

A. Buford's b. c. Versallies, by Vandal, dam by Margrave.

Time, 1:46 — 1:46 1.

The association purse, \$256, two mile heats, all ages, was won by Counterproof, beating Marlacoud; Queen of the West, third, and Crystal, four Time, 3:42 ja.

TEERGRAPHIC FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

LIBERTY OF WORSHIP IN SPAIN

Discovery of a Carlist Conspiracy.

AMERICAN-CONFEDERATE DEBT IN ENGLAND.

Sailing of a Cuban Expedition from Hey West.

A Revolutionary Expedition from Florida

The British steamer Salvador sailed last night crowded with Cuban sympathizers. She cleared fo St. Thomas, by the way of Nassau, it is rumored, in connection with some Cuban expedition fitting out in one of the Gulf ports.

JAMAICA.

Arrival of Commodore Phillimore—Investige tion Into Cuban and Haytien Affairs.

Commodore Phillimore, R. N., arrived on the Eclipse at Kingston, Jamaica, Saturday, May 1. Commodore Phillimore goes to Havana to investi gate matters there pending, and then to Nassau, N. P., to investigate reports from the Bermudas, and afterwards to Hayti, where the British Consul holds the steamer Salnave as an indemnity for the cargo seized

ENGLAND.

The American Confederate Debt-The Irish Church Bill Debate-Government Again Sus.

In the Vice Chancellor's Court, to-day, the case of the United States of America vs. Colin McRae came up for decision. This was a bill brought to obery over of moneys and goods received by him while ting as agent of the Confederate government during the late insurrection.

said there was no evidence to show that any money or goods belonging to the plaintiff in his own right as distinguished from his right as successor to the the defendant; and judgment was given in favor o the defendant, with costs.

LONDON, May 6-Midnight. in the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Ot-way, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. Gouriey, said instructions had been sent to the British Minister at Madrid in regard to the seizure of the brig Mary Lowell, but they could not now be made known

The House, in committee, resumed the considera-tion of the Irish Church bill.

Sir George Jenkinson (conservative), member for North Wiltshire, moved that the clause providing compensation for Maynooth College, from the Church

funds, be stricken out.

Mr. Gladstone protested against the inconsistent conduct of members who voted for the grant to the Presbyterians, and who opposed compensation for the Catholics, consenting to make use of religious prejudice in their endeavors to defeat a government which was dealing out equal justice to both. A protracted discussion ensued on the advisability

of drawing the compensation for Maynooth College from the consolidated or the Church funds.

Mr. Bright opposed placing any additional burder

upon the taxpayers.

Mr. Disraeli supported the grant, but urged that it be paid out of the convolidated funds.

A division was finally had on the amendment offered by Sir George Jenkinson, and it was rejected

by the following vote:—
For the amendment......Against it

Majority against...... 107 Other amendments which had been proposed were then withdrawn, and clauses thirty-nine and forty, in regard to the College of Maynooth, as originally introduced by Mr. Gladstone, were adopted.

The Chester Races.

To-day was the third day of the Chester Races. The fifty-seventh year of the Dee stakes, of 10 sovs. each, with 100 sovs. added by the Grand Stand and geldings 118; the second to receive 20 sovs. out

against the winner, even on Consternation and 2 to 1 against Melody. The Cheshire Stakes, of 200 soys., added to a

handicap sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, 10 forfeit,

0.....

SPAIN

Religious Freedom—The Cabinet a Unit. MADRID, May 6, 1809. In the Constituent Cortes yesterday the article of the national constitution guaranteeing liberty of worship was adopted by the following vote:—For,

Serrano, the Prime Minister, strongly urged a postponement of the contemplated ministerial changes until the form of government had been defiittely settled upon, which, after an interchange of

A Carlist Conspiracy.

A Carlist Conspiracy.

MADRID, May 6, 1869.

A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Barcelona. Thirty-six arrests have so far been made in connection with the affair. Many army officers are mplicated. Important papers containing details of the plot have been seized.

PENNSYLVANIA. Large Fire in Philadelphia-Loss \$50,000.

Large Fire in Philadelphin—Loss \$56,000.

Mann's printing office and bindery, on Ledger place, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of \$30,000. The stock and printing presses were mostly insured in New York offices. Harvey & Ford, bone turners, in the same building, surfered loss to the amount of \$6,000. Hooley & Son, sewing sill manufacturers, and White's denial depot, in the same building, suffer loss by water. The total loss is about \$50,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

WORCESTER, May 6, 1869.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention adjourned this afternoon. The only important action, aside from the routine business, was in establishing missionary operations in the diocese on a voluntary basis, in place of making contribution a church requirement. This action is expected to largely increase the missionary spirit in the Church.

MEXICO.

Adjournment of Congress-Clemency Towards Leaders of the Rebellion-Threatening State

of Affairs in Guerrero.

Maxico, April 29, 1869.

A new cle

MEXICO, April 29, 1869.
Congress adjourns on thesist of May. A new election follows, and the opposition has started a campaign paper. There are eleven editors.

The prominent apparent policy of the government is in favor of elemency to the leaders of the revolution. Negrete remains in rebelloin, but Palacio makes no neadway. Matters in Guerrero continue threatening. Escobedo has gone on a tour to Potosi, Corona to Durango, and Alatorre division between Mexico and Vera Cruz Garcia remains.

The telegraph line is completed to Manzanilla, and

The telegraph line is completed to Manzanilla, and will open interoceanic communication. Cauto is still a prisoner.

The Minister to Washington has not been nomi-

Portirio Diaz accepts the nomination of Governo

Revolution and Political Discontent-Looking

Towards President Grant-Minister from HAVANA, May 6, 1869.

received. A revolution had broken out in the State of Guer-

rero. Troops had been sent to suppress it, and some ighting was reported. The feeling of dissatisfaction with the present gov ernment extended throughout the republic, and the

ernment excended throughout the republic, and the political struggle between the government and opposition was severe, each party using all means in its power to gain the supremacy. Charges of corruption were freely made on both sides.

There is danger of the success of the secession movement in the Northern States.

Lerdo de Tejada was threatened with assassination, and guards had been placed over the residences of all the ministers.

News from Washington in regard to President

ministers.
from Washington in regard to President
policy towards Mexico was anxiously Colonel Arellano had been arrested on charge of robbing the Post Office at San Luis Potosi. Mr. Schlosser, the Prussian Minister, had arrived at the capital.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Last Rail To Be Laid On Saturday Next. RENO. Nev., May 5, 1869. ernor Stanford (of California), President of the Cen tral Pacific Railroad. A party will go out to-day for that purpose. They will take with them the last tie, made of California laurel and highly pol-ished, and the last spike, made of solid gold, weigh-ing over-twenty ounces, with inscriptions. Celebrations will be held on Saturday at Sacra-mento.

Inauguration Festivities at Chicago

The citizens of Chicago have determined to cele brate the completion of the Pacific Railway on Mon day or Tuesday next. In the evening there will be

FI ORIDA

Important Suit Against the Builder of the Alabama. KEY WEST, May 6, 1869.

The attachment case of Cushing and others, ownof the American ship Sonora, destroyed by the Alabama, against proceeds of the prize steamer Wren, owned by Laird, the builder of the Alabama, came up to-day in the United States District Court. Mr. Mallory, ex-confederate Secretary of Navy, appearing for Mr. Cushing; District Attorney and Dockray for Laird. The decision is looked for as important as forming a precedent with regard to private actions on Alabama ctaims.

VIRGINIA:

Movements of General Lee-Washington's Mount Vernon Estate to be Sold at Auc-

ALEXANDRIA, May 6, 1869. General Lee, accompanied by his brother, Commodore Smith Lee, attended the services at Christ church this morning, and was afterwards enter-tained at a dinner party by J. B. Dangerfield, at which several prominent citizens were present. To-night he was visited by a large number of ladies and

regarder was visited by a large number of lades and gentlemen.

Yesterday the General had an interview with Mr. John Janney, President of the Virginia Convention which passed the ordinance of secession, and by whom he was presented with his sword in theyarme of the people of Virginia. Mr. Janney is now quite old and infirm. General Lee leaves in the morning for Lexington.

The Mount Vernon estate of General Washington is advertised in the Gazette this evening to be sold on the 10th of June at auction.

ical Contest—Colored State Convention Arrival of Immigrants.

RICHMOND, May 6, 1869. Both parties are preparing for an active campaign in this State. James H. Platt, Jr., of the Wells party, was unanimously nominated to-day by the from the Second district. Charles W. Butts has

from the Second district. Charles W. Butts has been agreed upon for Congressman at large on the Walker ticket. Messrs. Walker and Wells will stump the State in a few days.

The State Convention of colored men will assemble here on May 27, to consider the total exclusion of the colored citizens from any position of trust or profit and from the jury box.

One of the men charged with killing Mr. Holmes, at Charlotte Court House, has been arrested, and the authorities are in search of the others.

A party of sixty immigrants from Holland arrived to-day for the interior.

LOUISIANA.

American Medical Editors' Association. NEW ORLEANS, May 6, 1869.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6, 1869.

A number of editors of American medical journals were in attendance at the meeting of the American Medical Association here and formed an organization under the name of the Association of American Medical Editors. Dr. N. S. Davis, of the Chicago Medical Examiner, was chosen president; Dr. W. McPheeters, of the St. Louis Medical and Surgical McPheeters, of the St. Louis Medical and Surgicul Reporter, vice president; Dr. W. S. Mitcheil, of the New Orleans Journal of Medicine, permanent secre-tary; Dr. J. Berien Lindsey, of the Nashville Journal of Medicine, secretary. The association will hold its annual meetings at the same time and place as the meetings of the American Medical Association. The latter meets next year in Washington, D. C.

OHIO.

Railroad Delegations. CINCINNATI, May 6, 1869.

Capitalists and railroad men arrived here this morning from Chattanooga, Knoxville, Lebanor and Springfield, Tenn., and from Danville, Camp and Springfield, Tenn., and from Danville, Camp-bellville and Lexington, Ky. Governor Bullock, of Georgia, and several more represent that State. Other delegations are expected to-night. Their object is to confer in regard to Southern rairroads from this point. The number of delegates present is thirty. They will remain several days. To-day they visited the Merchant's Exchange, Board of Trade rooms and other places. The City Council to-morrow will probably take some action in refer-ence to the roads, which will form some basis for deliberations.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

This association held its annual meeting last night at the Cooper Institute. Mr. Bergh, the president, opened the proceedings with an address, in which he adverted to the prosperous condition of the society, which is now in the third year of its existence, and compared it to a child, whose swad-dling clothes were justice and moderation. He said that, like most young people who turn out well, it had been soundly spanked now and then by the Probably he, the youth who then ad-them, had received as much of dressed them, had received as much of that sort of attention as could be spared from other subjects. He did not think he had deserved it, but a knowledge of the fact had not lesed the smarting of the flagellation in the least. A certain paper had proposed to "burk Bergh." After he had completed his task of persuading brute tormentors of the folly and wickedness of their course. the faculty were welcome to his body for purposes of dissection. The value to man of the different kinds of animals and their various uses were al-luded to, and the action of Justice Dowling in sus-pending the operation of the law for the protection of dumb animals condemned. f dumb animals condemned. The annual report of the Secretary, the Executive ommittee's report and the Treasurer's report were

Committee's report and the Treasurer's report were then read.

The crueities practised towards cattle in bringing them to market, and the alleged inhuman, and bungling manner in which the animais are killed in the abattoirs, were dilated upon in the two first of these documents. Alfusion was made to the overloading of street cars and to the petition in that regard made to the then Mayor Rofinan. In April, 1968, and to his order forbidding this abuse. The present Mayor evinced a disposition to aid the society, and the decisions of the magistrates at Special sessions and the generous support of the press accorded to this agent of civilization had gone far towards assuring its success. The killing of insectiveous birds was condemned as a pernicious practice, which involved the increase of insects and the consequent destruction of the fruits of husbandry. Birds of this sort were most useful little assistants to the husbandinan. The turties were also mentioned and the efforts in their behalf dilated upon. Judge Bowling had said that turties did not come within the provision of the law, so the society took the opinion of D. D. Fleid, Charles O'Conor, Judge Garvin and several others of the most eminent lawyers in this city, who thought the turtles were clearly included. The present out for the prevention of crucity to animals, which embraces twelve sections was, framed in accordance with the resolutions of the Cattle Convention in Chicago, which was attended by delegates from all the States in the Union. The distinction of class, it appears, has been materially lessened and was much smaller during last than in former years. The killing States in the Union. The distinction of class, it appears, has been materially lessened and was much smaller during last than in former years. The silling of glandered horses in the streets is to be put a stop to, and the society is having a truck built for the removal of disabled horses from the carriage way. From the treasurer's report it appears that the society have \$3,222 92 standing to its credit in the bank, and the expenses and investments of last year amounted to \$6,988 65. About \$400,000 has been already bequeathed to the society, and another bequest of \$200,000 has been promised.

The balloting for officers resulted in the following gentlemen being elected:—
President, Henry Berrh: Vice Presidents, John T.

The balloting for officers' resulted in the following gentlemen being elected:—
President, Henry Bergh; Vice Presidents, John T. Hoffman, Horace B. Claflin, Henry W. Bellows, Benjamin D. Hicks, Peter Cooper, James Brown, George T. Trimble, William H. Aspinwall, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts: Secretary, N. P. Hosack; Treasurer, John B. Murray; Executive Committee, John D. Wolfe, Frank Leslie, Townsend Harris, Charles M. Marshall, Alex. Van Rensealear, Alfred Schermerhorn, A. H. Campbell, E. George Squier, Thomas C. Acton, John A. Kennedy, James Stokes, Nathan C. Ely, D. Lydig Suydam, Jonathan Thorne, John Mudie. The following resolution of Mr. Eli was adopted:—

Resolved, That this society regards with deep regret the ate official action of Justice Dowling in refusing to try all asses in violation of the laws of this State made for the presention of cruelty to animals.

vention of crackly to animals.

Dr. Gardiner requested an explanation from Mr.
Bergh of the grounds of his late interference with a
pigeon match. He did not believe that it was any
more inhuman to shoot pigeons than to wring their
necks. The pigeons that are shot at these matches
are eaten. He could not see any inhumanity in it,
and was surprised that Mr. Bergh took the course he
dld. He doubted whether pigeons came within the
meaning of the law.

and was surprised that Mr. Bergh took the course he did. He doubted whether pigeons came within the meaning of the law.

Mr. Bergh replied that in the first place they were clearly within the law, from which he read to prove it. Further than that, he felt impelled by humanity to interfere in a cruel pastime which necessitated, the wanton mutilation of birds. Besides that the immoral associations of a pigeon match were as bad as those of the cockpit. There was always more or less gambling at these exhibitions. He classed pigeon snooting in the same category as bull baiting in Span, where he had seen young ladies of refinement and beauty appland whenever the horses were gored by the bull. He thought pigeon shooting an inhuman and cruel bractice and clearly against the law; therefore, he had taken the action he did.

Dr. Gardiner and Mr. Harris were appointed auditors of accounts, and soon afterwards the meeting adjourned.

THE NEW YORK HERALD IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. (From the Rocky Mountain (Denver, Colorado)

Herald, April 30.] The New York daily HERALD is now the greatest newspaper in the known world. The quadruple sheet is a journalistic wonder which

Like a Colorsus York, London, Paris, 'Frisco or far Asia has nothing to compare with it as a chronicler of the times and a gazetteer of the globa

SALE OF DRAMATIC PORTRAITS.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co disposed of a choice and varied collection of por-traits of eminent gramatic characters, the property of the late Humphrey Bland, and formerly belonging

to William Ruíus Blake, comedian, deceased.

One might have supposed from the valuable nature of the collection and the associations connected with

of the collection and the associations connected with the portraits, the very fact that they had been the property of these celebrated members of a profession which they did honor to enhancing their value, that a full attendance of members of the theatrical world and amateurs would have been at hand and caught at the opportunity and contested each lot, thereby putting an extra \$100 or so into the pocket of Mr. Biand's widow, for whose benefit the sale took place; but such was not the case, as but few persons attended the sale, but one or two having any connection whatever with the stage, and the prices obtained were by no means good, the bidding any connection whatever with the stage, and the prices obtained were by no means good, the bidding locing sprittens and the sales controlled by only five or six individuals, who will, in all probability, some day regard the lots they bought as valuable acquisitions.

The following lots are the most important of those sold:—Henderson, mezzo, by J. Jones, after Gainsborough, \$6.50; Mrs. Jordan as Hypolita, mezzo, by J. Jones, after J. Hoppiner, 191, \$8.25; Mrs. Siddons and her son in the tragedy of Isabella, steel, by Caldwell, after W. Hamilton, 1791, \$6.50; Wm. H. W. Betty, steel, by J. Heath, after Northcote, \$5; Garrick, mezzo, by Caroline Watson, after R. E. Pine, \$5.50; Mrs. Siddons as the tragic muse, stipple, by Francis Howard, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, \$8.50; Kemble, as Richard the Third, by Bartolozzi, after W. Hamilton, \$5; Kemble, as Hanler—"alas! poor Yorick!"—mezzo, by S. W. Reynolds, after Sir C. Lawrence, \$12; 50; Kmble, as Rolla, mezzo, by S. W. Reynolds, after Sir C. Shakspeare and his contemporaries, mezzo, by J. Mard, after Rubens, a very fine proof, fetched \$22.50.

ALLEGED ROLD BORRERY

At a late hour last evening Samuel Y. Allaire, of No. 53 Exchange place, who represents himself as a marine reporter of some of the journals, called at the Central Office, and, meeting Inspector Jamison, represented that he had been robbed of \$2,200 in currepresented that he had been robbed of \$2,200 in currency and a gold watch and chain worth \$200. In answer to inquiries he stated that he took the money out of his sale at seven o'clock, put it in a wailet and started for the Sixth avenue cars. On the corner of Fulton street and Broadway he took the wailet out, wrapped it in a pocket handkerchief and placed it in a side coat pocket. On entering the car he was accosted by some gentlemen who engaged him in an animated discussion upon the merits of Grant's administration.

At the corner of While street and West Broadway the gentleman bade Mr. Aliaye a picasant good evening. Immediately after he found that his pocket had been cut and the wailet and contents abstracted. He further asserted that this was all the money he had in the world, and that he had positively been victimized. victimized.

A memorandum of the case was made and Mr.
Aliaire offered the detectives fifty per cent of the
amount stolen as a reward for its recovery.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.-Last evening John Kennedy. of No. 236 West Sixteenth street, while riding a of No. 266 beas sixteenth street, while riding a borse in Eighteenth street, near Seventh avenue, fell to the ground, broke a leg and fractured ins skull. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Pronable Munden.—About eleven o'clock last night a man was found lying on the sidewalk in

night a man was found lying on the sidewalk in front of No. 60 Spring street. He was taken to the Fourteenth precinct station house and examined by Sergeant Cleary, who discovered that his jaw had been broken and his skull fractured, when before the deek he signaled for a pencil, and on being given a siate attempted to write his name, "Dantel —," and fell back into the arms of an officer in an exhausted condition. The man made subsequent attempts to write upon the slate, but gave up the effort and was conveyed to Bellevie Hospital. When taken to the station house he was covered with blood, and when placed in the carriage was in a very low condition—so much so that his chances for recovery are very doubtful.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Despatches from the European and Asiatic Squadrons. Washington, May 6, 1860.

The Navy Department has despatches from Rear Admiral William Radford, commanding the Eu-ropean squadron, dated Cadiz, April 17, at which port he had just arrived in the Franklin from Lisbon. While the Franklin was at Lisbon she was visited by the King of Portugal and the Ministers and Representatives of the various governments resident at that place. The Richmond arrived at Cartagena, Spain, March 6, and left about the 29th for Athens. The Kenosho sailed from Lisbon on the 4th of April for Cadiz, Malaga, Cartagena, Barcelona and other ports of Spain. The Guard left Lisbon on the 3d of April for Gibraitar, Palermo, Naples the 2d of April for Gibraltar, Palermo, Naples, Civita Vecchia and Spezzia. She expected to reach the last named piace by the last week of May and to remain there until further orders. The Swatars salled from Cadiz April 17 for Phiadelphia. The following transfers of officers have been made in the squadron:—Lieutenant H. C. White, detached from the Guard and ordered to the Franklin to fill a vacancy; Ensign J. L. Stekney, detached from the Froic and ordered to the Guard; Midshipmen J. F. Moses and T. T. Wood, detached from the Swatara and ordered to the Kenosho. Rear Admiral Radford reports that he found at Lisbon the English Channel squadron, under command of Vice Admiral Sir Thomas M. Symonds, K. C. B., consisting of eight large, powerful iron-clad ships, some of them, he is informed, having a speed of fourteen knots under steam alone. One of them, while the Franklin was there, was sent to sea to the assistance of a large timber laden, waterlogged ship, and towed her into port against a strong wind. On the 14th of April the Spanish iron-clad frigate Victoria sailed from Cadiz for Havana. The Spanish government has recently increased the forces in Havana by troops sent from Cadiz.

Rear Admiral Rowan, under date of Whampoa, March 1, reports our vessels of the Asiatic squadron stationed as follows;—The Piscataqua, faggnip, at Whampoa (the Idaho at Nagasaki; the Oneida, Monocacy and Iroquois at Hong Kong; the Ashuelot at Yokohama; the Unadilla is stationed near Foochoo and Amoy, Chima. Civita Vecchia and Spezzia. She

Gosport Navy Yard-Shops Being Rebuilt-The Proposed Improvements-Vessels Fit-

ting Out. Few places so completely destroyed during the late rebellion have experienced a greater change for the better than the Gosport Navy Yard. This yard is more familiarly known as the Norfolk Navy Yard. although it is on the opposite side of the river from Norfolk and much closer to Portsmouth, being in the village of Gosport, which is a suburb of Portsmouth

It will, perhaps, be remembered that in 1862, when the rebels evacuated Norfolk and Portsmouth, they made pretty thorough work of the de-struction of this yard and the splendid vessels anchored near it. Every building, with one or two unimportant exceptions, was literally left a heap of stones and a perfect tangle of iron machinery. All forts were made to ruin the magnificent dry dock, fortunately, unsuccessful.

The energy and zeal of the naval authorities in

charge of this post have accomplished wonders since the latter part of 1863, when the work of renovation

charge of this post have accomplished wonders since the latter part of 1863, when the work of renovation commenced. Once more it presents the appearance of a large and thriving navai station. To sum up in few words, the greater part of the buildings have been rebuilt, the dry dock has been repaired, a new dock engine has been erected, all except two of the sunken vessels have been raised and the yard has been restored to neatness and good order.

Before proceeding to notice more in detail the operations here it may not be amiss to mention the hopes that are indulged concerning this yard. That it is the very best location for a large navai station and depot cannot admit of a doubt. It is situated on the inland side of Hampton Roads, one of the very best and safest harbors in the country, and has a very extensive water front on a stream that will float vessels of the heaviest draught. It is thoroughly protected by Fortress Monroe and the Rip Raps from attack by sea and can be easily fortified against assault by land. A plan has been projected for not only extending the limits of the yard, but for enlarging considerably its constructive capacity. The plan involves the erection of two large ship houses, the extension of the dry dock so as to receive the along the larger class of vessels, the construction of one or two additional dry docks, the building of soveral more shops and storehouses, the construction of a dong line of docks, the filling up of a portion of the area of the yard.

Whether all these improvements will be allowed by tongress is by no means certain. The board of officers appointed by the Secretary to visit and in spect the navy yards of the country, consisting of Admirals Stribling and Lardner and Commodore Lee, has inspected this yard and examined the proposed improvements very carefully; and it is believed that the board will recommend the extensions suggested.

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The following vessels are now fitting out here:—
The sloop-of-war Dale, eight gans, 32-pounders, intended to be used as a practice ship by the naval cadets at Annapolis, is very nearly ready for service. She has been extensively repaired and some alterations have been made on her gun deck to facilitate the instructions of the cadets. There is another sloop-of-war here undergoing repairs to be used for practice at the Navai Academy—the savannah, carrying fourteen guns. Both these vessels will be ready for duty about the beginning of next month.

nonth.

The screw steamer Lancaster is receiving a gen-The screw steamer Lancaster is receiving a general and thorough reconstruction. She was placed in the dry dock about four weeks ago and had her bottom newly coppered. She was taken out on Saturday. Her machinery is now being put in, a new spar deck and bulwarks are being constructed, and the wardroom is being altered in accordance with the recent orders from the Navy Department, drawing a sharper line of distinction between with the recent orders from the Navy Department, drawing a sharper line of distinction between officers of the line and staff and warrant officers. As this is the first vessel which has received these alterations in the officers quarters it may be of interest to your nautical readers to have some idea of the new arrangement. The old wardroom has been divided by a new bulkhead near the after stairway. The first wardroom contains the staterooms of the following officers:—On the starboard side are the executive officer, navigation officer, senior officer of the watch and officers of the deck, according to rain. On the port side are the chief engineer, paymaster, surgeon and the other officers of the watch. The second wardroom is being fitted up with staterooms, to be occupied by the following officers:—On the starboard side the master and two second assistant engineers, and on the port side the assistant surgeon and first assistant engineers. Beyond the second wardroom a large saloon is being fitted up on each side for the accommodation of the warrant officers. The admiral and commandant and fleet captain will occupy cabins on the spardeck. It is expected that the Lancaster will be ready for sea in about two months, when it is thought she will be the flagship of the admiral commanding the North Atlantic squadron. She will carry an armament of twenty-eight gons. Her machinery is being made here, while her ordinance and ordnance stores are being prepared at the Washington yard.

The steamer Saco is still laying up here. She had

manding the North Atlantic squadron. She will carry an armament of twenty-eight guns. Her machinery is being made here, while her ordinance and ordinance stores are being prepared at the Washington yard.

The steamer Saco is still laying up here. She had been serving with the North Atlantic squadron up to last January, when she was brought here and ordered out of commission. Here also is the Winnippee, one of the useless double-enders. She is riding here, a prey to the corrosive properties of the sait water and the destructive action of the wind and rains. The only other vessels laying up here are two large draught tug boats, the Maylower and Standish rise tatter is having her boilers and engine repaired. The steamer Tallapoosa arrived here this morning from Annapolis, took on a lot of stores and started for New York this alternoon.

The monitor Saugus was towed in this afternoon. She is to go into the dry dock for bottom repairs. It is understood that the Seminole will also be here in a day or two from Boston, to be finished off. The steam sloop Galena, which has been lying off Fortress Monroe for a day or two post, has run into the river here also, and it is expected that some additional work will be done to her before she starts to join the squadron.

The huil of the line-of-battle ship Delaware was raised about three weeks since and has been worked to a point almost opposite the yard. The intention is to get her into the dock and patch her up well enough to take her into the Roads. There are two wrocks still sunk near this yard, the old line-of-battle ship Pennsylvania, carrying 120 guns, and the frigate Raritan, fifty guns. The wreckers will soon commence operations to raise both of them in order to obtain the iron and ordnance.

The ordnance department and armory here are kept in most excellent order, the greatest care being taken to preserve the stores from injury. The ordnance department is nothing more than a depot of supply. No ordnance, shot, shell, fuses or primers are manufactured at this yard. The

Naval Personals. Commander Richard W. Meade, Jr., is detached from the command of the Saginaw and placed on waning orders. Lieutenant Commander Francis M. Bunce is detached from the Boston Navy Yard and placed on

enant Commander Charles L. Huntington detached from duty at League Island and ordered to the Nipsio, Chief Engineer O. B. Macomb is detached from the Navy Yard at Portsmouth and placed on waiting

orders.

Chief Engineer W. W. Wood is ordered to duty as inspector of machinery afloat at New York.

Chief Engineer E. D. Robie is ordered to duty as inspector of machinery afloat at Boston.

Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan is ordered to relieve Mr. Macomb at Portsmouth.

Chief Engineer H. W. Brinkerhoff is ordered to New York Navy Yard.

THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

LOUISVILLE, May 6, 1869. The races over the Greenland Blood Horse Association Course, which commence Monday, May 18, will open with two events—the three year old commence stake, for which there are nine entries, and the four mile dash, in which five or six horses are entered.

During a storm at Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday, a woman and child were killed instantly by lightning.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the Ohio river at Louisville, Ky., yesterday more-

was found dead in his room yesterday, baving committed suicide by taking morphine.

William Haggerty, of Philadelphia, died yesterday of injuries received in a drinking row with his father-in-law, John Cundy, the day previous.

The officers of the Miner's General Council, of Scranton, Pa., give notice that the contemplated strike of the coal miners is postponed until further notice. The republicans of the Indiana Legislature held a caucus last night and agreed to postpone the con-sideration of the constitutional amendment unu-the 14th inst.

Baron von Geroit. Prussian Minister at Washing-ton, sailed from Baltimore, on Wednesday, on the Bremen steamer. Also Major A. M. Hancock, United States Consul at Malaga.

The boiler of a planing mill in Chicago exploded on Wednesday with such force as to blow the build-ing to atoms. Several persons were injured, but none fatally. Loss \$10,000.

Taliant & Stevens' grocery, in East Concord, N. H., was set on fire Wednesday night and completely destroyed. Loss \$8,000; in sured for \$3,000 in the People's Company, of Brooklyn.

destroyed. Loss \$5,000; including the people's Company, of Brooklyn.

Dr. Richard P. Jones, agent of French's circum committed suicide in Buffalo, yesterday moraing, by swallowing an ounce of landanum, which he obtained under pretence of relieving neuralgia. John Kennard and George Blyen, the murderers of a negro family in Lewis county, Ky., who were sentenced to be hung to-day, have been respited by Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court, until June 30.

The committee of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce invite proposals for deepening the water at the mouth of the Mississippi. The committee are also instructed to endeavor to obtain from the government the dredge boat now in use, with the basence of the appropriation yet unused, for deepening the masses.

A.—For a Superior Quality, Stylish and Ele-gant Hat, go to ESPENCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassah street, between Ann and Beekman streets.

A.—Save 25 Per Cent by Purchasing Your Silvatware direct from the manufacturers, FORD & TUPPER, Salearooms 757 and 789 Broadway, corner Tests Albert Weber's

PIANOFORTE ROOMS

REMOVED TO FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER OF SIXTEENTH STREET

These Instruments are used by Madame PAREPA-ROSA, Miss LOUISE KELLOGG, Miss ALIDE TOPP, S. S. MILLS, J. N. PATTISON, HARRY SANDERSON, GEO. F. BELSTOW, C. JEROME HOPKINS, A. E. PEASE, and consistently by the property musician of note the BEST PIANOS NOW MANUFACTURED.

HIF Grecer
TIEMANN'S LAUNDRY BLUB.
Depot 165 Chambers street,
New York Ask Your Grocer

A Carde Owing to the great increase of business consequent on the popularity of their Cartoon and general issue, the proprietors of THE EVENING TELEGRAM

would impress upon advertisers the necessity of presenting their adver-tisements for the Carton papers three days in advance, to secure insertion. In the general issue it is also necessary to present advertisements on the afternoon preceding the issue of this edition for which they are intended. THE EVENING TELGERAM

A1.—Established 1801.—For the Hair, Barrye

A.—Rheumatism.—John D. Smith, 114 Williamship street, Brooklyn, cured by Dr. FITLER'S RHES MATIC REMEDY. Depot 704 Broadway. Advertisements for the New York Horald RECRIVED AT THE BROOKLYN OFFICE UNTIL 7% O'CLOCK P. M. HERALDS DELIVERED TO CARRIERS AT 5 O'CLOCK A. M., AT THE BRANCH OFFICE, 165 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

Announcement of Removal.—Dr. Gourand has removed his business from 452 Broadway to 6-Bond street, where can be o'tained his ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, ORIENTAL CREAM, LIQUID ROUGE and LILY WHITE.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, tustantace-ous. Factory 16 Bond street. Burke's Spring Styles Gents' and Youth

BURKE, 128 Fulton street. Burker's Hirsutus, Free from Grease, War-Cedar Camphor for Moths. -Sold by Drug-

Celebrated Poor Richard's Kye Water,-old by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle. Depoi, 51 Bone Cristadorn's Unequalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his Wig and Scalp Factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Established in 1800—The Metropolitan Jo Furniture elegant style and finish, at re P. KRUTINA'S

Manufactury and warerooms,
96 and 98 East Houston street,
Between Bowery and Second ar For First Class Printing of Every Descrip-tion go to the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 76 Nassang tirset.

Ladies' Riding Whips.
TOMES, MELVAIN & CO., No. 6 Maiden lane. Ludies-Spring Has Come, and if You Wish

Missisquoi Spring Water, Only Known Re edy for Cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. Sold by druggists. Depot No. 8 College place, New York. Montana Cordial.—No More Dyspepsia. Cambe had of all druggists. H. A. CHOLVIN, lill Fulton street, New York.

Neatness, Economy and Despatch Combined in the execution of orders. Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street. Persons Wishing to Subscribe for the Heraic WILL BE SERVED AT AN EARLY HOUR BY LEAVING THEIR ADDRESS AT THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOK LYN.

The Metropolitan Job Printing and E Metropolitan Job Printing and Establishment having made extensive additions to its "material," in the shape of Presses, Type, Ac., &c., is now prepared to execute orders with unusual rapidity. Its patrons and the public know full well its style of work and its moderate prices. Our designing and wood engraving department has been considerably enlarged to meet the demands of the public, and we heg to offer to our patrons our enlarged facilities for such orders as they may see 8th og ive, feeling assured that our prices will compare favorably with any other work of the kind. Fosters, Circulars, Carde, Pamphiess of every description, Law Printing, &c., &c. Plain and color work. Wood Engraving done at abort hotice and at very low price. 97 Nassau street, old Heraki Building.

The Metropolitan Job Printing and Engrav-ing Establishment having made extensive additions to its "material," in the shape of Preasss, Type, &c., &c., is now prepared to execute orders with unsual rapidity. Its patrons and the public know full well its style of work and its mode-rate prices.

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